THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 42

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1868.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Aug. S.

Great Britain and Paraguay-Jeff. Davis in Liverpool-The Continental Visit of Queen Victoria.

Mte., Mte., Etc., Mte.

By later arrivals at the port of New York, we have European advices to Aug. 8.

ENGLAND. Efforts to Involve Great Britain with Paraguay.

The New York Herald's correspondent, writing from London Aug. 5, says: "Strenuous efforts are being made by agents of Brazil in London to involve this country in a war with Paraguay. The government, which at first refused to listen to these representations, has become more accessible recently on account of the favor with which the idea of another little war has been received by many politicians and a large portion of the press. So much capi-tal for England and Englishmen has been made out of the little affair in Abyssinia that everybody seems disposed to try on the same game in South America. Of course, the pretext for intervention will be the alleged illegal detention of British subjects by President Lopez. I believe that the Brazilian agents, backed as they are by the press, will be successful. In that event it will be a question whether the United States ought not to interfere on the side of Paraguay. or, in fact, to anticipate the intervention of England,"

Jefferson Davis in Liverpool.

The Morning Star of August 6, thus announces the arrival of Mr. Davis and his family;—"The celebrated President of the Confederate Government during the American civil war—Mr. Jefferment during the American civil war—Mr. Jellerson Davis—arrived at Liverpool with his family
on Tuesday evening, in the Allan steamer Austrian from Quebec. Mr. Medley, accompanied
by his carriage, and several other carriages and
their owners, including Mr. Medley, Jr., Mr.
Prioleau, Mr. James Speuce, and other well
known friends of the Southern Government, were in attendance. The ex-President's party in-cluded Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Mr. Jefferson Davis, Jr., Mr. William Davis, Miss Margaret Davis, Miss V. A. Davis and servant; in their party was also included Dr. and Mrs. Rawson, Miss E. Rawson, and Miss Mackenzie. Mr. Davis is a thin, wiry looking man, apparently about 65 years of age. In features he is exceedingly like the photographs of him, which are well known in Europe as well as in America. He known in Europe as well as in America. He was dressed in a plain walking suit of gray plaiding, and, on the whole, seemed to be lively and well satisfied, although he complained of being somewhat out of health. Mrs. Davis has apparently a dash of the mulatto blood in her veins, her sons and daughters presenting also similar peculiarities. Mr. Davis and his family are staying at the Adelphi Hotel in strict privacy, and they will remain in Livergood for a few days to recruit from the fatigues. pool for a few days, to recruit from the fatigues of the voyage. Yesterday they remained in their apartments, where they were visited by a number of American and English merchants."

FRANCE.

Galignani's Messenger of August 8 says:-The Pays adverts to the great exertions made opposition to stir up political passions in the Jura with a view to promoting the success of M. Grevy's car didateship as a thorough-going re-publican. Such principles it declares to be fatal and to be sedulously thrust aside. Will the electors of the Jura, the writer asks, allow themselves to be led away by the efforts which are being made to work on them? Our adversaries appeared to be at first persuaded that such would be the case. At present they seem to be less sure of the victory. They ask themselves by what capitulation of conscience M. Grevy, the incorruptible, the man of marble and steel, the republican of 1848, who had remained faithful to his ideas of period, could take the oath of fidelity to the Empire and to the Emperor. M. Grevy formerly was for not having any sovereign—not even a President of the Republic. He wanted a representative a sembly, delegating the executive power to a citizen of its choice, and reserving to itself the right of revoking him at Consequently M. Grevy has hitherto hesitated to sign the formula of the oath to be taken by members of the legislative body. him such an affirmation is not a vain formality; it is a serious matter. An oath to the empire is a conversion, and M. Grevy has not changed his faith. He is a republican still, and may die

Rochefort, Editor of the Lauterne. On the 9th inst., the case of M. Rochefort editor of the Lanterne, for an assault on M. Rochette, printer, came on before the Correc-tional Tribunal. Proof was given that the accused, accompanied by two friends, M. M. Emile Blavet and Victor Noir, went on the 9th of July last to the premises of the complainant, Boulevard Mont Parnasse, and after challenging him to fight a duel, which the other de clined, struck him a blow in the face with his hand, and afterwards twice on the body with a M. Rochefort disclaimed all idea of premeditation, his only intention, he said, being to prevnet the publication of a second pamphlet against him by M. Rochette. The latter declared that he was not responsible for what was printed in his office, and that he issued the pamphlets just as he would do the Lanterne if employed for the purpose. A witness came forward and deposed to having sold the cane to M. Rochefort, who observed on taking it up, 'This is just what we want.' The Court, considering that the assault was vidently with premeditation, sentenced M Rochefort to four mouths' imprisonment, 200f. ne, and the costs. In another case, in which M. Rochefort was prosecuted for neglecting to insert in the Lonterne of the 25th of July a 'communicated" note in contravention of Article 19 of the Decree of the 19th of February, 1852, which requires the publication of such documents in the earliest number, the Tribunal, after hearing the explanations of the defendant, condemned him to pay a fine of 50f.

The Visit of Queen Victoria.

F Galignani's Messenger of Aug. 7, says:—"The Queen of England yesterday morning, on arriv-ing in Paris by the Western Railway from Cherbourg, was as usual, in mourning, wearing a black satin dress, with a pardessus of similar material, falling to the knee, and a black tulie bonnet. Her Majesty seemed in excellent health, but was said to be greatly fatigued by the journey. The Queen remained all quietly at home, but the two young Princes es and Prince Leopold drove out, and visited various paris of Paris. About three o'clock the Empress, looking most charming, arrived at the Palace of the Elysee, and after short proceeded to the British Embassy it Queen Victoria, Her Majesty of the bottom staircase to meet the Empress of the French and the two sovereigns kissed each other most affectionately, her Imperial Majesty also greet-ing the two Princesses in a similar manner. The whole party then withdrew to the Queen's apartment, and remained for half an hour in friendly converse. The Empress afterwards returned to the Elysee, where the general expectation was that Queen Victoria would return the visit; but it appears that as her Majesty travelled incognita, etiquette was opposed to

such a return. Her Imperial Majesty remained at the Elysee until five, when she took her departure for Fontainebleau. The Queen, after partaking about five o'clock of some refreshments (tea, etc.), still remained without exer-tion until a quarter to seven, when the departure took place. The hour was about 7.30 when the special train which conveyed the Queen of England took its departure toward Switzerland.

AUSTRIA. The German Hifle Association.

The closing banquet in connection with the meeting of the German Bifle Association took place August 6. Baron von Beust was present and delivered a speech, in which he said that he had become a good Austrian, and had remained a good German. He laid stress upon the necessity for the preservation of peace, which was the object of the policy he pursued, and declared that Austria did not meddle in German affairs, and entertained not thoughts of a policy of revenge. He concluded by proposing the toa t, "Peace and reconciliation, the basis of progress, the guardians of a healthy freedom, and the pillars of order and security."

THE SITUATION.

A Review by Peter Cooper, Esq.-He Writes a Letter to Horatto Seymour, Demolishing the Hereates of Tammany

New York, Aug. 13, 1868.—To the Hon. Hora-tic Seymour—My Dear Sir:—In the last letter I had the honor to address to you, I had the pleasure to thank you for the prompt conswer to a former letter, and for the assurance I received that "we agreed in the end to be realized, namely, the restoration of the Union, and the preservation of the Constitution." You will recoilect that I then stated that I was so deeply impressed with the absolute necessity of maintaining the Union and the Constitution that I desired to see all the powers that God and nature had given to us brought into requisition to save our country from being dissevered, and made the sport of foreign and domestic Saracens.

I feared then, as I fear now, the danger of our being drawn into error by men who have no faith in a real democratic form of government. In that letter I stated that I was then, and I have still continued to the 78th year of my age, to be a firm believer in a truly democratic republican form of government, I mean a government founded on those eternal principles of truth and justice which our fathers declared were selfevident, namely:—"That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain in all enable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers

from the consent of the governed."

In the very first words of the Constitution, formed by our fathers, it is declared that "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a nore perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." Our fathers in forming for us this Constitu-

tion, believed that they had embodied in the forms of law, the highest wisdom, virtue, and intelligence of a whole people. They meant to make the wisdom, the virtue, and the intelligence of the people the means to insure all the blessings required to make us a nation with all the powers necessary "to establish justice," and

"to promote the general welfare."

To enable the people to do this in the most convenient manuer, they declared in the first article of the Constitution that "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

They then describe the mode and manner b which the people's representatives chosen, who are to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers of Congress, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department thereof.

Among these powers there is nothing plainer than the intention of the framers of the Consti-tution to vest in the people's representatives the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus when ever in their judgment "the public safety may require it," to suppress Rebellion or repel in-

I have been led to address this letter to you as standing at the head of the Democratic party, s party with which I continued to act so long as pelieved it was laboring to promote the greatest good of our common country; but when I became convinced that the Democratic party, with which I had been so long connected, was lending its power and tufluence to sustain men and measures that had so far perverted the Constitution of our country as to deny the rights of manhood to 4 000,000 of human beings-and when I saw that I was acting with a party which was lending its influence to men and measures that were raising up in our country the vilest form of an aristocracy—an aristocracy that claimed it as a right that "property should own labor," and claimed the right to mix their blood with the black race, and then sell their children to be enslaved with all their posterity, then consider it my duty to my country to abandon a party that had abandoned the great principles

truth and justice. What tongue can describe the horrors of system that allowed a father to sell his child, who may have had seven-eighths of white blood in his veins, to a brutal master, who had the power to confine him on a plantation, under a more brutal overseer; perhaps a Northern man, with his conscience callous to every human feeling, and whose principal recommendation tected slave the greatest amount of labor ! Thomas Jefferson might well say, in view of

such a state of things, "I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just." John Wesley has well declared that such a system contains within itself the sum of all appear from the following advertisement, copied from the Georgia Messenger: - "Run Away-My

man Fountaine; has holes in his cars, a scar on

the right side of his forchead, has been shot in

the hind parts of his legs, is marked on his back with the whip. Apply to Robert Beasty, Macon." We might well have said, in view or a system that allowed such cruelty, as God is just that the time must come when those great principles of our Declaration of Independence that de-"that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain in alienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," must be vindicated in our own country. Allow me to repeat what I said in my last letter, namely, that I, who served my country in person and by substitute from the commencement of the war with England to its close, feel that I have a right to plead with my countrymen of every shade of political opinion, and to beseech them by every consideration that can move our manhood to

consider carefully the dangers that threaten us It has been to me for years a source of proound regret to find so many of those whom I have esteemed and honored as friends taking part with and forming all kind of excuses for men who have done all that was possible to destroy our upion of States; and now I regret to find those very triends calling themselves Democrats, and at the same time, uniting with those who were leaders in the Rebellion, and striving to aid them to build up what they are pleased to call 'a White Man's Government," by which they mean to hold 4.000,000 of human beings under a ban or disqualification that will prove as destructive to their happiness as the slavery from which they have been delivered. I have been at a loss to see how a mind so elevated as ours could for a moment consider it possible for a democratic government to enact a course of class legislation that would make one law for the white man and another for the black

John Stuart Mill has said with great propriety

"That there is no true democracy where large classes of a community are denied equality of political rights." He further declares that "Every Government which permanently divides the people into a governing part and a governed part is an aristocratic Government, by whatever name it may be called." I find that the very men who profess so much concern for the preservation of the Constitution are now most earnestly laboring to make proselytes for a white man's government, which can only be had by legislating for a class, thereby adopting a principle that is at war with the very letter and spirit of the Constitution which they profess so much to revere. Such a course is inconsistent as the profession and the practice of sistent as the profession and the practice of President Johnson. He declared at one time that "treason against the Government is the highest crime that can be committed," and that those engaged in it "should suffer all its penal-ties." "Trea on," he said, "must be made odious, and traitors must be punished and impoverished."

He went so far as to say, "They must not only be punished, but their social power must be destroyed; if not, they maintain an ascendancy, and may again become numerous enough for treason to become respectable." He said, Union men may be, if enough to man the ship of State, I hold it to be a high duty to protect and secure to them a republican form of government until they gam strength. They must not be smothered by inches."

In reference to a Convention to restore the States, he neked:—Who shall restore them? shall the men who gave all their influence and means to destroy the Government? Are they to participate in the great work of reorganizing the Government, who brought this misery on the States? If this be so, then it is said in truth that all the precious blood of our brave soldiers and officers will have been lost, and all our battle-fields will have been made memo-rable in vain." He then asked, "Why all this carnage?" and said "it was that treason might be put down and traitors punished." He said "traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration." He said 'the traitor has ceased to be a citizen and in forming rebellion has be-come a public enemy and has lost his right to vote with loyal men."

He said that the great plantations of the trai-

fors "must be seized and divided into small farms, and sold to honest, industrious meu;" also, "the day for protecting the land and negroes of these authors of rebellions past."

To cap the climax of inconsistency with all that he has since done and tried to accomplish, he said that he had been deeply pained by some things that had come under his observation. He said:—"We get men in command who, under the influence of flattery, fawning, and caressing, grant protection to rich traitors, while the poor Union man stands out in the cold." He went on and said that "traitors can get lucrative em-

ployment while loyal men are pushed aside." He said in relation to reconstructing the Southern States, that "We must not be in too much of a hurry. It is better to let them reconstruct themselves, than to force them into it." But as soon as he became President we find him hurrying reconstruction on a plan or policy of his own, and resisting, with all the power he possessed, the mild measures prepared by Congress, and intended to enable the Rebel States to reconstruct themselves with the least possible difficulty or delay. It is difficult for one to imagine how any honest, intelligent man can join with President Johnson, and charge the majority of Congress with teing a class of radicals and traitors, "hauging on the skirts of a Government which they are trying to

has been equally difficult for me to form find in your speeches—and in the speeches of others claiming to be Democrats—against an administration that has had to contend with every form of difficulty and misrepresentation that the ingenuity of those who were in Rebel lion against the Government, and of all those who were in sympathy with them, could invent. I regret to find in several of your speeches that you make no allowance for the extraor linary and trying circumstances through which th Government was compelled to pass-circumstances that would have made it wise and proper to have raised money by forced loans if no other means could have been found to save the nation's life.

You have said truly in your late speech that the Republican party "denounces all forms of repudiation as a national crime." You then try to throw on that party the odium of a deliberate design to repudiate the national debt. The re-pudiation of the national debt is one of the last acts that the Republican party will ever tolerate

or allow. I have been pained to find in your several speeches a course of reasoning that is tending to revive the rebellious spirit throughout our Southern States- a course of reasoning that has already won for you the enthusiastic support of those who were most prominent in the Rebellion, and of all who are in sympathy with them

throughout our country. I am serry to see in your speeches an effort to prejudice the laboring population with the statement that the Government is introducing a system of unjust and unequal taxation.

It is certain that our Government could never stand in the presence of such laws as prevailed throughout the Southern States before the Rebellion; laws that made it a crime to "unbind the heavy burden, and let the captive go free;" laws that made it a crime to teach a poor helpless slave to read and write, fearing that s knowledge of the Declaration of Independence, that declares the inslienable right of every man to his life, his liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, would make him unwilling longer to remain a slave. To talk of such a system and such laws as have prevailed at the South being democratic, is to talk of a living body without

an animating spirit. The Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph, the official organ of the Catholic Church in the West, has said, with great propriety, that "the interest of humanity and the welfare of white labor, in particular, are involved in the question slavery more than any other, and it is the duty of men to prepare their minds conscientiously that they may, as far as possible, maintain what is best for the people. Every one acknowledges that slavery is an evil. No man who is free would ever consent to be a slave. It is abhorrent to his a human being to that miserable condition. It is detestable to mind and heart. And moreover he who reduces a free man to slavery is excom-municated by the Catholic Church. Slavery was the cause of our national troubles. It was for slavery that the war was commenced, and the blood of the brave men who have fallen on both sides has been shed by this insatiate mon-ster. The hope of its restoration is not aban There are multitudes of men who would love to see it in the ascendant as it was before," Never were truer words said than that "Slavery was the cause of our national

Notwithstanding all the misery that slavery and the war have brought on our country, let us assure all who took part in the Rebellion that we intend to do them all the good we can. We intend to secure for them and for ourselves the constitutional guaranty of a republican form of government, which is the greatest earthly bless

ing our nation can possess.
It has been with more than ordinary sorrow that I find among the errors of your late speech other grave charges against the Republican party. You say it has adopted "a policy of hate, of waste, and of military despotism," in all of which you are as much in error as when you state that the Republican party has expended \$500,000,000,000 of the taxes drawn from the people of this country 'to uphold a despotic military authority, and to crush out the life of the States.'

The facts as shown by Mr. Blaine in Congress are that only a very small part of the amount you name was expended in maintaining the

authority of the Government over the Rebei States. Let us unite to frown down that spirit of rebeilion that found encourage nent in the Democratic Convention that met in Ch'cazo, when it virtually recognized the principle of secession and disunion as an established fact, by proposing "a cessation of hostnities" and a call for a Convention of all the States to meet in their sovereign capacity and deliberate with men who were then in active rebellion, putting forth all their efforts to overthrow the Govern-

ment by force.

You charge the Republican party with "proposing to deprive the people of the South of their right to vote for Presidential Electors."

You then may that "the first bold steps are taken You then say that "the first bold stebs are taken to destroy the right of suffrage." This reasoning is unaccountable in view of the fact that the Republican party has been constantly making efforts to extend the elective franchise on a principle of equal rights to every man without

regard to coun ry, caste, or color.

Nothing could be more unfair than your charge that the Republican party intends that "there shall be no peace or order at the South save that which is made by arbitrary power." I will close this long letter by saying that I be-lieve it would be the proudest day of your life if could persuade you to unite with all who are laboring to secure a purely Democratic Republican administration of our State and General Government. For one, I desire to do what I can to secure peace and pro-perity to a country which in the course of nature I must soon leave, but must be a country which in the course of nature I must soon leave, but with an ardent desire that it may forever remain a glorious Union of States, where goodners and greatness shall be the motto and inspiration of the peoples, I remain very respectfully, PETER COOPER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph, Widnesday, August 19, 1883, There is more demand for money, call loans, rule at 5a6 per cent. First-class commercial paper ranges from 6a8 per cent. per annum. The stock market opened very dull this morn; ing, and prices were unsettled and lower. Government securities declined 4a4 per cent. 112% was bid for 6s of 1881; 108 for 10 40s; 105% for 1864 5 20s; 113 for 1862 5-20s; 1104 for 1865 5 20s; 107% for July, 1865 5 20s; and 107% for 1867 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 1034.

Railroad shares were the most active on the Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 44±@44½, a decline of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53±@53½, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 54½@54½, no change; Mirchill at 56, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 32½@32½, no change. 68 was bid for Norristown, and 33½ for North Pennsylvania. City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Thirtogenth and Fifteenth sold at 15 no change. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 15, no change. 30 was bid for Fifth and Sixth, and 70 for

Tenth and Eleventb. Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales, 240 was bid for North America; 60 for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 106 for Southwark; 115 for Kensington; 58 for Peun Township; 61 for Girard; 87 for Western; 314 for Manufacturers'; 734 for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 62 for Commences and 62 for Commences are supported by the same statement. In Canal shares there was very little move-

decline of 1, and Susquebanna Canul at 14, no change; 91 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation Common; 181 for preferred do.; 70 for Morris Canal preferred, and 32 for Wyoming Valley PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

ment. Lebigh Navigation sold at 201@201, a

Report	ed, by De Haven & I	ro., N	o. 40 S. Third stre
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-The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Bro-

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-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 113 Change to-day at 3 P. M.:—O. S. 65 1881, 1134 @1134; do. 1862, 1124@1124; do. 1864, 1084@1 1084; do., 1865, 1104@1104; do., 1865, new, 1074@1 1074; do., 1867, new, 107@1074; do., 1868, 1074@1074; do., 58, 10-408, 1074@1084; Due Compound Interest Notes, 1194; do., September, 1865, 1184; do. October, 1865, 118. Gold, 1444 @1454. Silver, 137@139,

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 113½@113; old 5-20s, 112½@113; new 5-20s, 1864, 1084@1084; do., 1865, 1114@1111; 5-208, July, 1074@1072; do., 1867, 107@1074; do., 1868, 1074 @1072; 10-408, 108@1084. Gold, 145.

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:-United States 6s, 1881, 1131@1134; U. 1862, 1121@1121; do., 1864, 1081@1081; do., 1865 1101@1108; do. July, 1865, 1071@1071; do. July 1867, 1064@107; 1868, 1064@107; 58, 10-40s, 1074 @108. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 11940; September, 1865, 1184@1182; October, 1865, 118@1184. U. S. Pacitic R. R. Currency Bouds, 1014@102. Gold, 1451.@1454.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, August 19 .- The Flour Market continues dull, and only a few hundred barrels were taken at \$7'50@8'25 for superfine; \$8 50@9 for extra; \$9:50@11:50 for Northwestern extra family; \$10@1250 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is wanted at \$9 50 %

barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no activity in Wheat, and no demand except for good and prime lots, which are relatively scarce; sales of new red at \$2.30 for fair, up to \$2.50 for strictly choice. Rye is unchanged; sales of 1000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at \$1.65 for new, and \$1.70 for old. Corn is quiet and weak; sales of yellow at \$1.25 (21.28), and Western mixed at \$1.23. Oats are dull and drooping; sales of 5000 bushels Western at and drooping; sales of 5000 bushels Western at 70@75c., and 500 bushels Southern at 65c. No change to notice in Barley or Mait. Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron

Whisky is in good demand, with sales at 70c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DI TRICT COURT — Judge Cadwalader.—This morning the Court met at 11% o clock, and the following cases were disposed of:—
The United States vs. Spirits and other property, William Foust claimant. An information for forfeiture, Verdict, by agreement, for the Government as to property appraised at \$233 40, and for the claimant as to the residue of the goods the subject of procedure.

cedure.
The United States vs. Spirits and other property,
George W. Ruby claimant. An information for forfelture. Verdict, by agreement, for the Government
as to goods valued at \$582.93, and, as to the residue, In another case having the same claimant, a verdict was rendered in favor of the Government for all the

goods.
The United States vs. Spirits, etc., Adam K. Bortner claimant. Verdict, by agreement, for the Government as to goods appraised at \$361145, and for the
claimant as to the residue.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Reorganization of the Wash ington Fire Department -Naval Orders.

A Shocking Tragedy in Indiana.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Whe Fire Department Reorganized. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 19 .- The Board of Fire Commissioners have reorganized the Fire Department. It is composed of white men. The blacks who were employed on the coming in of the present city administration, have been dis-

Naval Orders.

The order transferring First Lieutenant H. C-Cochrane, U.S. Marine Corps, from the Constellation to the New Hampshire, at Norfolk, Va., has been revoked, and he will report at Mare Island Navy Yard, California, for duty on the Saranac, vice First Lieutenant C. H. Daniel,

The resignation of First Lieutenant Frank L. Church, United States Marine Corps, has been accepted.

Second Lieutenant John H. Sherburne, United States Marine Corps, has been ordered to the Powhatan, on the South Pacific Squadron.

FROM CHICAGO.

General Logan's Appointments-A Rai-road Calamity.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. CHICAGO, Aug. 19 .- General John T. Logan is in town. He is preparing to enter upon an active canvas of the State. He will make his first speech at Morris, Ill., on the 1st of

An accident occurred to the construction rain on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad on Council Hill, this morning, resulting in the instant death of two men, named Thomas Boyle and Michael Nylia, and the wounding of twelve or fifteen others, three of whom will die. The disaster was caused by a car loaded with iron getting under way down grade with no one to break it up. It came into collision with the construction train, throwing thirty men upon it with a terrible crash.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. Supposed Murder of the Captain of a

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 19.-The body of Captain Adam Dennis, who commanded a small schooner called the Belle Fanny, was picked up on Thursday last in the Chowan river, near Colerain, N.C., with his throat cut from ear to ear. The Captain had been in the habit of trading between Norfolk and the Chowan river. He cleared his vessel from Norfolk on Wednesday last with an assorted cargo of goods, valued at \$300, which he intended to dispose of to the farmers for a return cargo of produce. He had also about his person some \$600 in currency. When he left the city he was accompanied by a young man about eighteen years of age, who subsequently left the vessel at Elizabeth city. A strange man, whose name has not been ascertained, was shipped at Elizabeth city to supply the place vacated, and suspicion points to him as the guilty party. When the body was found there was a heavy axe tied to it for the purpose of sinking it. The schooner was found in Wichucon creek, which empties into the Chowan river a few miles above Colerain. Detectives Tyler and Merchant, of Norfolk, have been engaged to ferret out the murderer or murderers. The Captain's body will be brought to Nortolk for burial by his friends.

FROM INDIANA.

A Horrible Murder in Torre Haute, special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

Indianapolis, Aug. 19 .- During the progress of a Democratic meeting at Harmony station, Clay county, near Terre Haute, last night, Daniel Deitz, a butcher residing at that place, cut his wife's throat from ear to ear, severing her wind-pipe. Every person being at the speaking, she was not discovered for twenty minutes. Frederick Deitz, her brother-in-law, happening to go into the room, saw her, and immediately gave the alarm. The speaker ceased speaking immediately, and all armed themselves to hunt the murderer. After committing the deed, he started to the switch, calling for William Dickins, a man whom he had a grudge against, and it is generally supposed he wanted to injure him, as he had the butcher knife, some eighteen inches long, with which he had cut his wife's throat, still in his hands. He is still at

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations, By Atlantic Cable.

London, August 19-A. M .- Consols, for money 99, and for account 994. U.S. Five-twenties, 714: Erie Raiiroad, 314; Illinois Central, 904. FRANKFORT, August 19-A. M .- United States

bonds, 794a79]. LIVERPOOL, August 19-A. M.-Cotton steady. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are dull and unchanged. Naval stores, provisions, and produce are un-

changed. London, August 19-A. M .- Sugar market heavy and weak. ANTWERP, August 19-A. M .- Petroleum, 52f.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Aug. 19-P. M.-U. S. 5-20s, 714; Illinois Central, 914.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19-P. M .- Cotton steady. Cheese declined to 60s. Lard flat and declined to 60s. 6d. Bacon advanced to 52s. Pork firm. Other articles unchanged.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The N. Y. Tribune of this morning thus refer ato the money market of yesterday:

"Money continues easy at 4 per cent, on Governments, and 4@5 per cent, on miscellaneous securities, with the majority of new business at the nighest rate At the close there was a marked improvement for money at 5 per cent.

"Sterling exchange is weak, with sales at 10% for first-class bits. We quote:—London, 50 days, 10% for first-class bits. We quote:—London, 50 days, 10% for first-class bits. We quote:—London, 51 London, prime commercial, 108% 108% 109% 109%; London prime commercial, 108% 108% 108% 109%; Antwerp, 818% 65 17%; Pails, abort, 515% 13%; Antwerp, 818% 65 17%; Bershentyr, 38% 36%; Amsterdam, 41% 41%; Frankfort, 40% 41%; Bremen, 78% 676%; Berlin, 71% 671%." "The decline in express stocks, which seems strange

"The decline in express stocks, which seems strange to some outside helders, is susceptible of easy explanation. Before the war, the entire capital of the express companies was about five millions, and dividends of 10% is per cent. were earned. Since then, the stocks have been watered, and rival companies have been admitted to a share of the business, so that the present capital is \$25,000,000, much more than seven times the account cash invested. Before the war, railway managers were identified with the express companies, and the latter enjoyed special advantages for the carriage of goods and parcels. Now, the railways are almost all at war with the expresses, and the rates charged for transportation leave no margin for profit. Most of the leading roads aim to do their own express business. Of late, too, the robbing of express measengers seems to have become a regular business so much so that no month passes without some express safe b ing robbed of heavy amounts of currency, and it would seem to be the interest of the express companies to abardon the transportation of maney—hitherto the most locrative branch of their business. These reasons seem to have branch of their business. These reasons seem to have led nearly all the old expressment to seil out their stocks. Nine-tenths of the certificates of express stock affoat in Wall street, are in the name of office boys; holders of express stocks are liable for losses to double the amount of their holdings, and no one can tell when an assessment of 10 or 20 per cent. may be levied on Adams or Merchants Union.

'It is instructive, in view of the gradual tightening of the money marks t, and the prospect of a general source qui peut among the holders of railway stocks, to compare present prices with those that ruled in the Spring of 1867. To make the comparison faithful, we sed to the present prices the dividends just declared. The table is suggestive:—

we soo	to the prese	ny prices the	dividen	ds Just d
ciared,	The mole is	auggestive:-	**	
	District	Low water	Present	Advan
	Stocks.	mark 1867.	price.	per shar
New Y	ork Central	94	130	#36*
Readin:	g	91	9536	4
Michiga	an Southern	64	98	34
Pittsbu	rg	65	9734	82
Bock It	landbdall	8514	109	231
Fort W	ayne	89.4	107	17
	I		7136	26
Wabas	h	37	50%	13
Northw	vestern	30	81	51
	referred		81	24
-The	New York 7	"imes of to-day	BRVN:-	
******		The state of the s		

The New York Times of to-day says:—
"The Money Market was more active to-day, and rates, though not quotably higher, were firmer. Call loans ranged from 465 per cent, with rather more doing at the higher figure, which is now the fixed price with several city sanks. Prima discounts were current to a moderate extent at 84.007 per cent, per annum. The banks were more prudent in their dealings in produce paper. Many of the banking institutions were preparing for an enlarged flow of currency to the interior, during the current and the coming weeks. One city bank expected to resalt about a million before Saurday evening next. The U sted States Sub-Treasury closed the day with cash balances, amounting to \$83.693.427, on receipts of \$3.287,577."

—Of the weather and crop prospects abroad, the

lion before Saurday evening next. The Utited States Sub-Treasury closed the day with cash balances, amounting to \$83,693,477, on receipts of \$3,277,77.

—Of the weather and crop prospects abroad, the Mark Lane Erpriss of August 3, remarks:—

"The weather during the past mouth has been unprecedentedly bot, and almost of a tropical character. Scarcely any rain has failen in any part of the country, and general complaint of the long-continued drought continues to reach us from all quarters. The country for the most part presents a scorched and biasted appearance, and great evil is resulting from the prevalent scarcity of water. The brilliant weather has, however, had a mast favorable influence on the wheat crop, and has brought it to an early and good maturity. Cuting commenced early in the month in the southern districts; by the second or third week the barvest was almost general, and, as we write, the majority of the crop has been well got in; only the scarcity of lanor has retarded the narvest operations in some districts. The dry weather has enabled farmers to secule their crops in excellent condition, and the out-turn is everywhere favorably spoken of—the weights per bushel varying from sixty-two to sixty-six pounds. As a rule the quality is excellent—especially of those samples grown in heavy lands, although some of the parcels irom the light and gravelly soils are somewhat shrivelled from the excessive heat, having been forced into too sarly maturity. Taking into secount the large extra breadth of wheat sown, and the heavy win apparently turn out much better than was expected, sithough some of the accounts are very discoursaling. We have seen some good yields of oats, but the crop generally is below an average. The yield of beans and peas will scarcely be equal to last year. Rarely have harvest operations commenced at so early a date as at the present time, or been conducted under such favorable asspices.

"Compared with the general run of seasons, wheat cutting commenced fully a month earlier than usual, a

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAAUGUST 19. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Utility, Fargo, Providence D.S. Stetson&Co.
Brig Elien P. Stewart, Holland, Gibraitar for orders,
Workman & Co.
Schr North Pacific, Erricsson, Warren, R. I., G. C. Morris. chr Westmoreland, Rice, Providence, Westmore-Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, Jacksonville, E. A. Sonder Schr M. A. Loughery, Loughery, Georgetown, Penn Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Laura. Coombs. Portsmouth. Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr Emeline Haight, Avery, Provincetown. do.
Schr Charlotte Shaw, Reeves, Weymouth, Biakiston,
Graeff & Co.
Schr S, H. Sharp, Webb, Roxbury,
Schr S, H. Sharp, Webb, Roxbury,
Tig. Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Sea Eagle, Howes, 10 days from Turk's Island, with sait to Wm. Bumm & Son—vessel to Thos. Wattson & Sons.

Schr J. I. Worthington, Terry, 3 days from New York, with sait to Wm. Bumm & Son.

Sehr J. I. Worthington, Terry, 3 days from New York, with sait to Wm. Bumm & Son.

Schr M. M. Worthington, Terry, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Exchange, Jackson, 4 days from Pocomoke River, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, from Boston, Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, from Boston, Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, from Boston, Schr John Stroup, Grawford, from Boston, Schr North Pacific, Ericsson, from Saco, Schr Potomac, Eldridge, from Georgetown, Schr North Pacific, Ericsson, from Saco, Schr Potomac, Eldridge, from Georgetown, Schr J. Truman, Gifbs, from New Bedford, Schr J. Truman, Gifbs, from New Bedford, Schr J. Truman, Gifbs, from Fall River, Schr Laura, Coombs, from Fall River, Schr Laura, Coombs, from Fall River, Schr J. Crockford, Briggs, from Fall River, Schr J. A. Loughery, Loughery, from New Haven, Schr M. A. Loughery, Loughery, from Portsmouth, Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, Hom Portsmouth, Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, Hom Portsmouth, Steamer J. S. Shriver, Denuis, 13 hours from New York, with midse, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knoz, 24 hours from New York, with midse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange,

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange,
Lewes, Del., Aug. 17.—Harque Savannah, from Philadelphia for Nevis, and Volunteer. do, for dibraitar, ladelphia for Nevis, and Volunteer. do, for dibraitar, went to sea this morning. Barques John Ellis, for went to sea this morning. Barques John Ellis, for Antwerp; Abble N. Frankilu, for Trieste; and brig Emma G, for Harbados, remain at the Breakwater, etchr Adolph Hugel left the Breakwater to day for Philadelphia.

Aug. 18—6 A. M.—Two barques are now passing in the Capes, bound to Philadelphia.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Arrived, steamship Saxonia,
FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 17.—The U. S. sloop-ofwar Portsmouth passed up to day for Norfolk.
August 19.—Pilot boat Starkey reports passed in the
Capes for Baltimore:—Barque Sea Gem, from New
Castle, Eng; barque Capella, from Bremes; brig
Echo, from Mayagues: and brig Essex, from Boston,
In the Roads—Brig Lizzle Klinbuit, for Barbados,

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Arrived, snip Artist, Sergent. rom Calcutta, Balldio, from Liverpool, Barque Calcutta, Balldio, from Hamburg, Barque Akershus, Maling, from Hamburg, Barque Minua, Stumkel, from Bremen, Barque Pallas, Myerdierk, from Bremen, Brig Klivey, Edward, from Port Talbot, Brig Citawa, McDonald, from Hamburg,